

TOP SECRET

THE ATTACK ON THE IRANIAN EMBASSY
IN OTTAWA

25 May, 1992

EXPURGATED COPY

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I. INTRODUCTION

In the early hours of April 5, 1992 a squadron of Iranian war-planes attacked a military base of the Iranian National Liberation Army.¹ The base is located in the northeast area of Baghdad, Iraq, approximately 90 kilometres from the Iranian border.² The Iranian government said the air strike was in retaliation for a raid by guerillas of the Mujahedin-E-Khalk on two villages in western Iran on April 4, 1992.³ Press reports after the fact indicate that the Iranian attack may have been attempting to assassinate the MEK leader. The air strike into Iraq was the first such cross border action since 1988.

At about 12:18 hrs on April 5, 1992, approximately 40 individuals armed with crowbars, sledge-hammers and a ladder assaulted the Iranian Embassy in Ottawa. _____ They were protesting the Iranian strike on the MEK base.

The attack on the Iranian Embassy in Ottawa was one of several internationally:

¹ The Iranian National Liberation Army (INLA) is the military arm of the National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI). The NCRI is opposed to the current Iranian regime and operates from outside Iran, mostly from Iraq. The MEK is the dominant faction in the NCRI. (See Jane's Defence Weekly, 22 February 1992, page 328.)

² Globe & Mail, April 6, 1992, p. A1; La Presse, April 7, 1992, p. B5.

³ Ibid.

Table 1
Attacks Against Iranian Missions
(Ottawa Time and Ottawa Date)

LOCATION	ATTACK DATE	ATTACK HOUR
Bonn, Germany	09:00 hrs	April 5
The Hague, Netherlands	09:05 hrs	April 5
Paris, France	09:45 hrs	April 5
London, England (Embassy)	09:55 hrs	April 5
Berne, Switzerland	10:00 hrs	April 5
Stockholm, Sweden	10:15 hrs	April 5
Oslo, Norway	10:45 hrs	April 5
Ottawa, Canada	12:18 hrs	April 5
London, England (Iran Air)	12:55 hrs	April 5
Canberra Australia	03:45 hrs	April 6

The MEK is opposed to the current regime in Iran. It has been involved in terrorist attacks and protests in Iran. Outside of Iran, however, it is known primarily for its peaceful protests and civil disobedience. The MEK is currently headquartered in Baghdad, Iraq, and controls military forces comprised of an estimated 200 tanks and 50,000 troops. These forces are supported by funding from various middle east powers and by Iranian MEK supporters worldwide.

Under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, embassies and diplomats are to be protected by the host nation. In Canada, their protection is the specific responsibility of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, with advice from External Affairs. CSIS role is to provide intelligence concerning possible threats. It has no protective functions, and its officials have no peace officer powers. Specifically, they are not authorized to carry weapons.

CSIS does carry out some functions concerning embassies. For example, it provides periodic threat assessments. It also reports to the RCMP and local police on any specific threats against embassies that come to its attention.

This report examines a simple issue - whether the Service acted appropriately in providing advice to government or police authorities concerning the incident at the Iranian Embassy on April 5, 1992. It does so by reconstructing CSIS actions during the events, and examining a number of issues relating to the handling of those events.

II. WARNINGS PRIOR TO THE ATTACK

In March, 1991, CSIS provided an updated "Threat Assessment" 

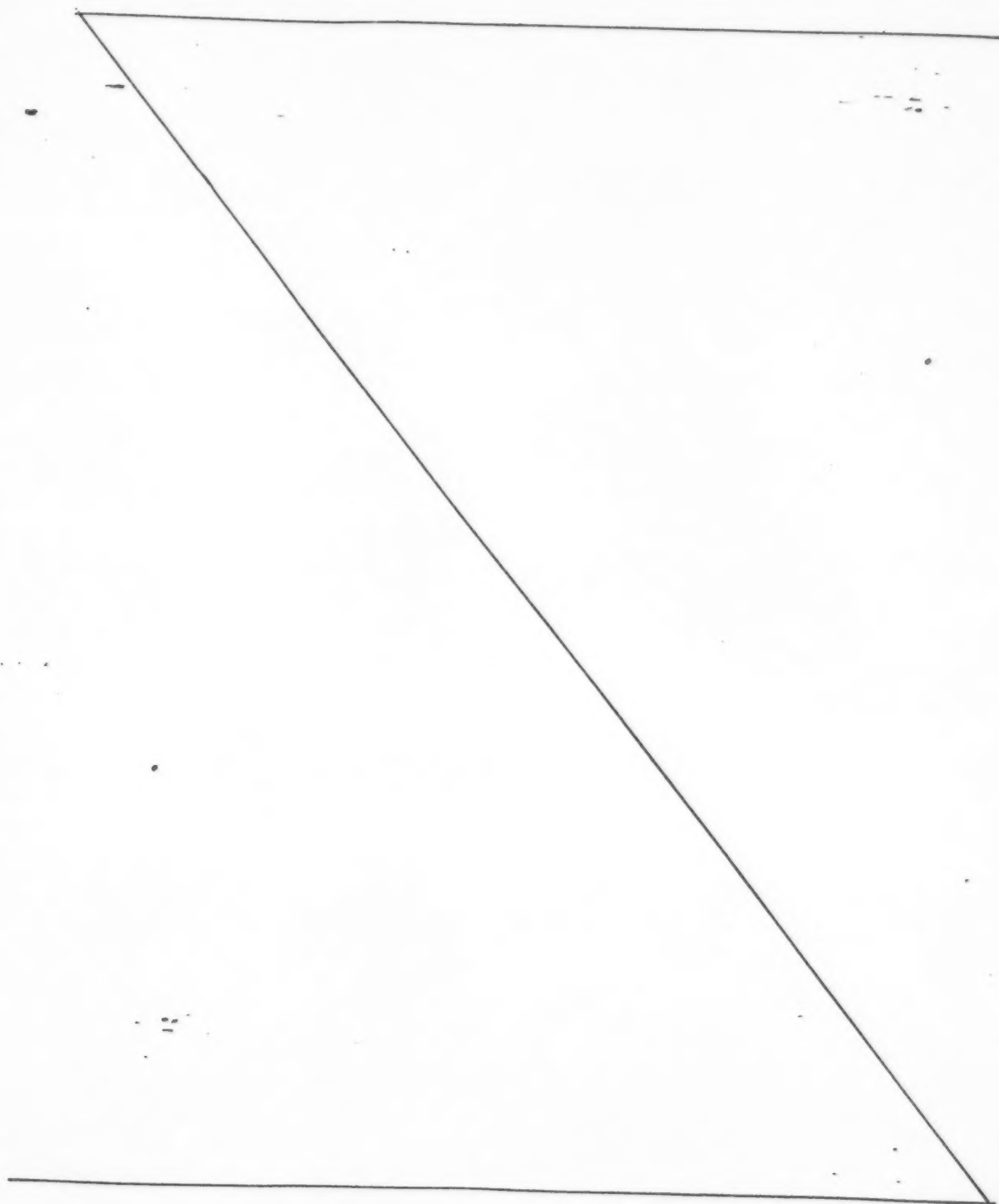
_____ In 1990, the Iranian government was believed linked to four attacks against opponents in Europe, including the successful assassination of Kazem RAJAVI, brother of the current MEK leader, in April, 1990 in Switzerland. _____

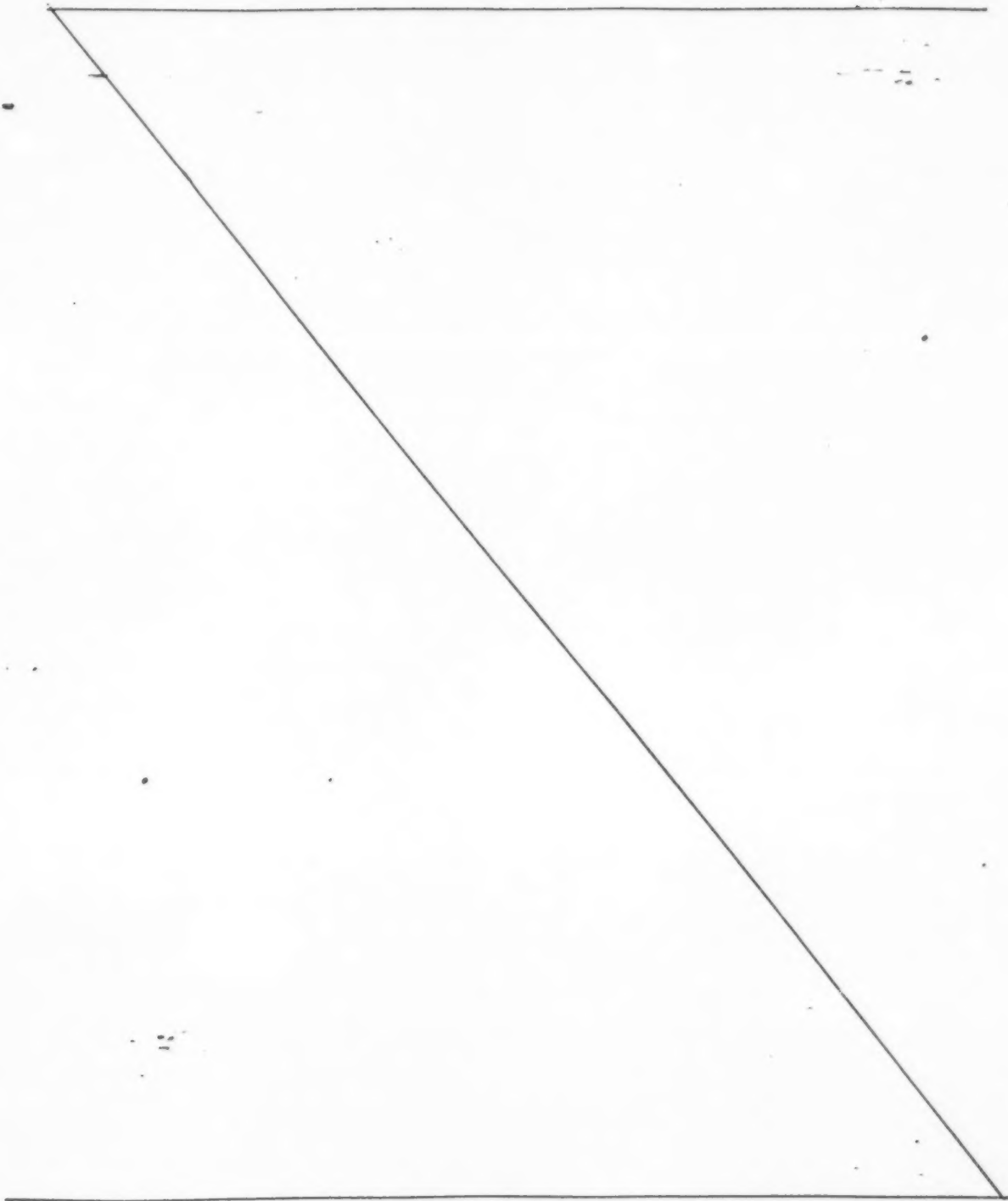
First, prior to April 5, 1992, no allied intelligence service, including CSIS, had predicted or forewarned of a possible attack against Iranian diplomatic establishments.

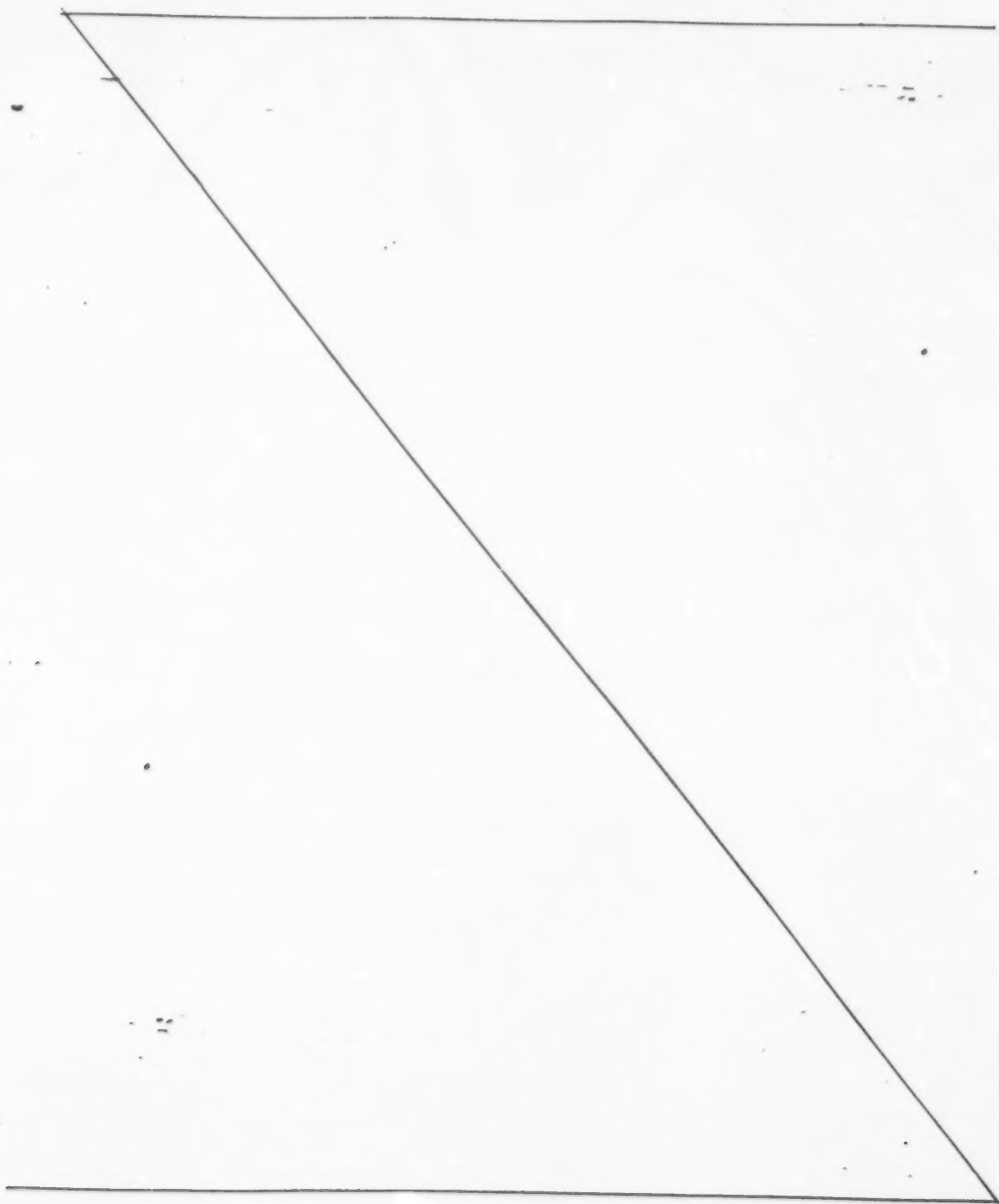














III. CSIS ACTIVITIES PRECEDING THE ATTACK

In this section, we examine CSIS activities from the time of receipt of information of the bombing of the MEK base, to the Embassy attack. Most of the section concerns activities in crisis management centres in Headquarters, and in Ottawa Region.

CSIS maintains at headquarters a Crisis Management Centre (CMC). This centre monitors on a 24 hour basis commercial wire services, and radio and television news broadcasts. During the week, the Centre is operated _____. On weekends, it is operated by _____. The Duty Officer has a range of tasks, and follows a routine in clearing printers and performing other duties.

Beginning at 07:12 hrs on April 5, CSIS CMC received from the wire service a series of stories on the bombing of the MEK base by eight Iranian planes. One individual was killed, and a number injured. One plane was downed, and the pilots captured.

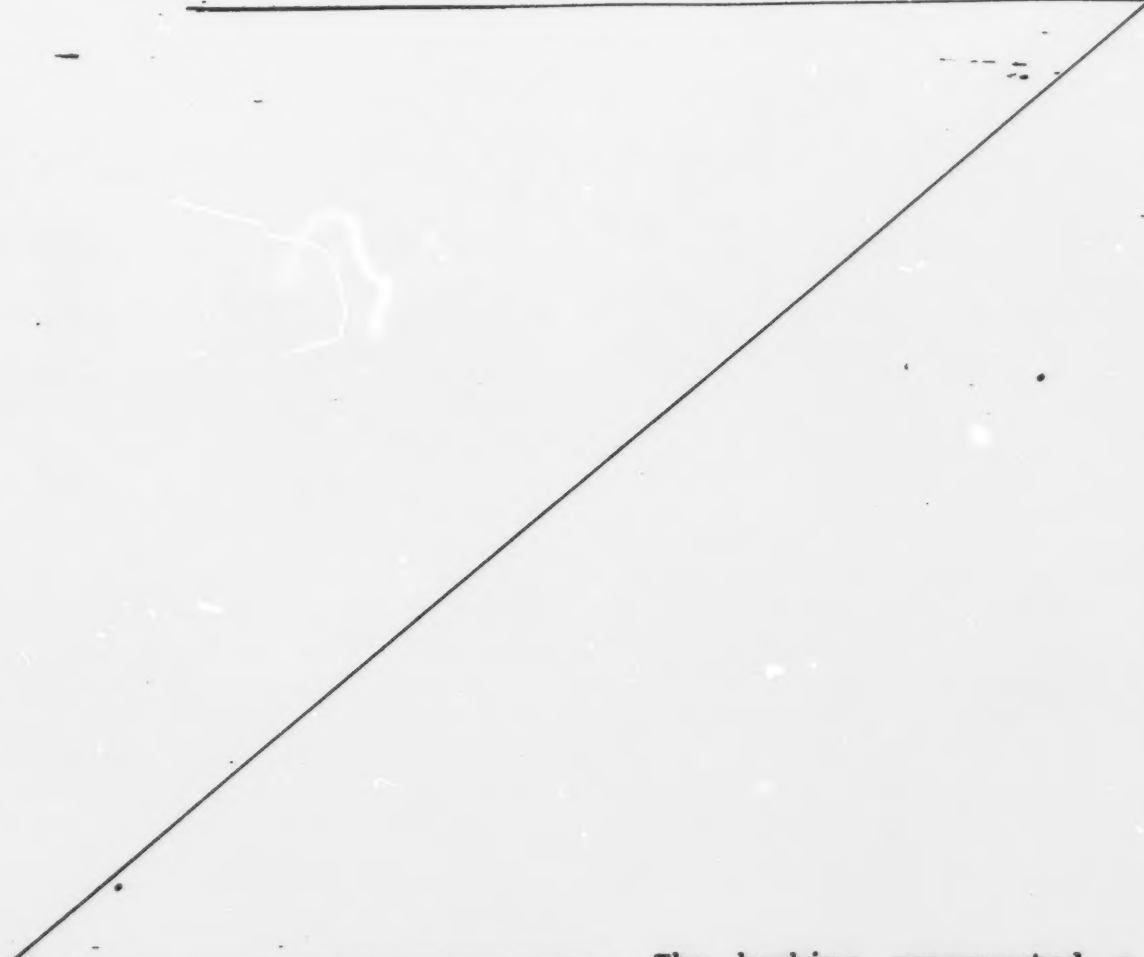
A number of the reports cited the MEK. Foreign journalists were driven to the base, and shown the airplane wreckage. The Mujahedin leader, Massoud Rajavi, is reported to have asked the United Nations Secretary General to impose an arms and oil embargo on Iran. The MEK did not, however, make any threats.²¹

21

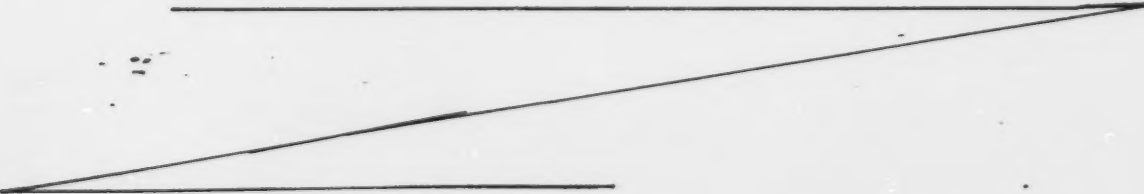
22

An item at 10:34 hrs gave the following statement by an Iraqi Foreign Ministry spokesman:

Iraq considers these raids a blatant and unjustified aggression against it. Iraq warns the reckless Iranian regime of the consequences of this imprudent act and holds it fully responsible for the grave results and preserves its rights towards this aggression.



_____ The bombing represented a significant change in Iranian tactics, the first such bombing in a number of years. The capture of the pilots meant that the MEK could prove the Iranian raid over Iraqi territory. _____



_____ called _____ for the telephone number of Headquarters. A Commissionaire on the desk mistakenly gave him the number of the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) in Ottawa Region.

_____ reached _____ supervisor at the Ottawa Region EOC _____. He assumed that he had reached Headquarters. _____. He was told that Iranian aircraft had conducted an air strike against an MEK base, that there had been considerable damage and that one plane had been shot down. _____

At the conclusion of the call, _____ called _____ Ottawa Region _____, Duty Officer for that day. _____ in turn called the Chief Public Safety and Security (PS&S)²⁴, Ottawa Region. After discussion, both decided that there was insufficient information to warrant changing their threat assessment. No one further would be notified. _____

Ottawa Region was unaware of events in Europe until after the attack on the Iranian Embassy because wire service reports are not received at CSIS Regional Offices.

²⁴ PS&S encompasses CT and security screening.

²⁵ _____

Table 2
Information Flow at Ottawa Region
Emergency Operations Centre

EVENT	OTC TIME (Approx.)	DETAILS
Call from _____ _____ to _____ _____	_____	_____ provides information _____ _____ indicating MEK _____ bombing.
Call from _____ _____ to Ottawa Region _____ _____	11:05 hrs	_____ passes along the contents _____ _____ contacts head of PS&S (Ottawa Region). _____ _____ _____
Call from _____ _____ to _____ _____	12:19 hrs	_____, asking him to contact police.
Calls from _____ _____ to Ottawa City Police, RCMP.	12:21 hrs (first call received)	First calls delayed by up to 30 seconds by faulty phone.
Call from _____ _____ to HQ _____	12:30 hrs	Headquarters Crisis Management Centre learns of attack for first time.

Headquarters was not notified, because Ottawa Region staff assumed that Headquarters had already been notified. _____
Headquarters would only be called after the attack on the Ottawa Embassy.

At 11:21 hrs²⁶, the CSIS Headquarters Crisis Management Centre received its first commercial wire service report of the attack on embassies by the MEK. The message was collected by the Duty Officer at 11:45 hours. The article was short. It mentioned a Paris protest of the air attack involving about 20 protesters. Five protesters had climbed over the iron protective fence around the embassy, broken a pane of glass and ripped out a surveillance

²⁶ All times are the transmission times on the documents. It takes on average another seven minutes for the Centre's printers to print an article, thus, an additional seven minutes to actually receive the document.

camera. "Significant police resources had been mobilized". According to CSIS, this was to be the least violent incident of the day. The Duty Officer did not distribute the article within Headquarters, or to Ottawa Region.

At 12:02 hrs and 12:05 hrs, the CSIS Crisis Management Centre received two commercial wire service items on Embassy attacks in Bonn²⁷, and the Hague. Both items are short. One references the tossing of Molotov cocktails and rocks. The Duty Officer cleared the wire service machines at 12:15 hrs. The Duty Officer retained the items for the next day news summary, but took no further action.²⁸ No further items were cleared by the Duty Officer prior to the attack.²⁹ At approximately 12:30 hrs, the Duty Officer received a phone call from Ottawa Region indicating that an attack on the embassy had taken place.

Table 3
Information Received by Headquarters
Crisis Management Centre

Wire Service Reported	Received by Headquarters	Disseminated by Duty Officer
Bombing of MEK base in Iran (first of several)	07:12 hrs	07:30 hrs
Attack on Iranian embassy in Paris	11:21 hrs	11:30 hrs
Attack on Bonn embassy	12:02 hrs	12:15 hrs
Attack on embassy at the Hague	12:05 hrs	12:15 hrs

Up to the event, no further media reports, and no further forewarnings of any kind were received by the Service. Specifically, no warnings came from allied intelligence services, or Security Liaison Officers abroad.

²⁷ The Bonn item also discusses an attack on a consulate in Hamburg.

²⁸ The Service position is that even with the two additional articles available at 12:15 hrs., there was no reason for the Duty Officer to take any action.

²⁹ An article stamped time 12:10 hrs was not collected by the Duty Officer, as it had not completed printing at 12:15 hrs. This article outlined attacks in Stockholm and Oslo.

All the press items received prior to the attack are in appendix 1.

IV.

CSIS ACTIVITIES/

According to RCMP records, at 12:12 hrs, an RCMP vehicle conducted a routine check on the Embassy. It saw nothing unusual.

_____ called the _____ EOC, telling him to call the police. _____

video tape of the events begins _____

At EOC, the _____ and his co-worker were attempting to call the police. The first call was to the RCMP. He used a newly installed phone. The telephone (not secure) did not accept the number as dialled. He asked his co-worker to call from another phone. His co-worker dialled the same number, reached the RCMP, and began reporting the situation. She passed the phone to her supervisor, and dialled the Ottawa police. When she reached them, _____ took over the call to impress upon the police the urgency of the situation. Perhaps 30 seconds (no more) were lost because of the phone problem.

CSIS does not electronically time stamp calls received or sent. Thus, some of their recorded times may be less accurate. We asked for, and received data from the RCMP and Ottawa City Police who do time stamp their calls. We found the following:

Table 4
Sequence of Events Surrounding the Attack

TIME	EVENTS
12:19:31 hrs	Ottawa City Police receive a call from a private citizen via 911.
12:19 hrs (Approx)	First call _____ to CSIS (Ottawa Region EOC). CSIS attempts to call RCMP, but phone fails.
12:20 hrs (approx.)	CSIS _____ begin to film the incident.
12:21:00 hrs	RCMP receives call from CSIS (Ottawa Region EOC).
12:22:05 hrs	Ottawa City Police receive call from private citizen via 911.
12:22:07 hrs	Ottawa City Police receive call from private citizen via 911.
12:22:20 hrs	RCMP receives alarm signal from the Iranian Embassy.
12:22:32 hrs	CSIS (Ottawa Region EOC) calls Ottawa City Police main switchboard (230-6211).

According to the RCMP, the first cruiser arrived at 12:24 hrs. Ottawa City Police were already on the scene. _____

What happened to the video tape? The Deputy Director, Operations, for Ottawa Region took possession of it _____

At approximately 15:30 hrs, Ottawa Region offices received a call from Insp. C.R. Crosby, Officer in Charge, National Security Investigative Unit, RCMP «A» Division requesting a meeting. Insp. Crosby confirmed that the RCMP would be the lead agency in the criminal investigation. At 15:45 hrs, three managers of Ottawa Region met with Insp. Crosby. He was provided with a briefing and viewed the video. He was also given a copy of the tape. The original was turned over on the 8th April when the RCMP formally requested it as an exhibit.

V. ISSUES

A number of issues arise from the chronologies, and from the events. In this section, we deal with them on an issue by issue basis.

5.1 Advance Warning of Embassy Attacks

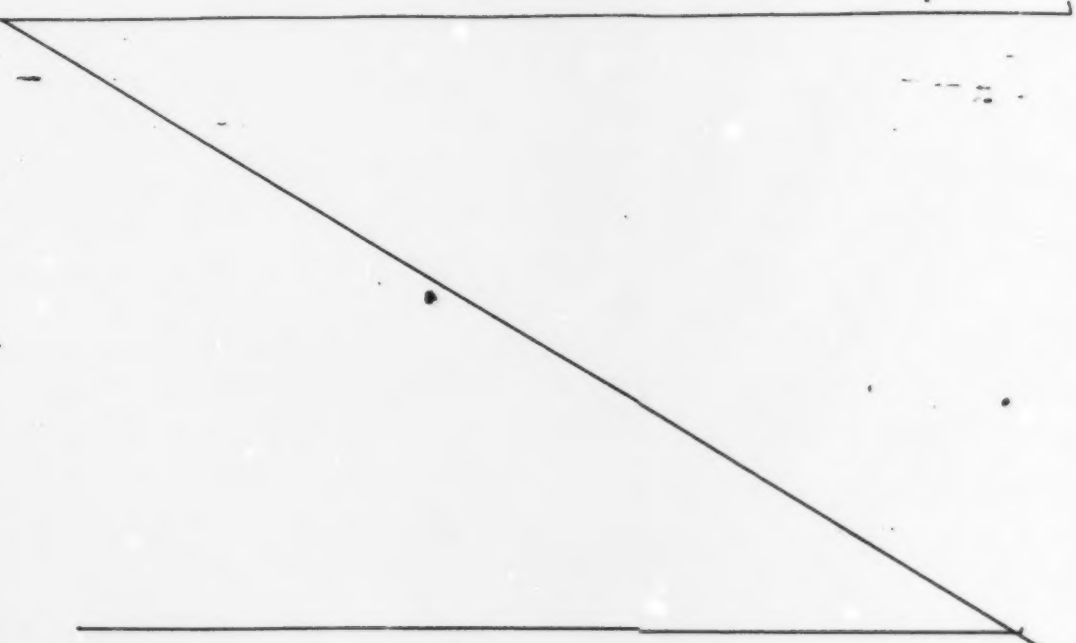
Attacks against six different embassies occurred at least one and one half hours prior to the Ottawa attack. Why was no warning forthcoming?

According to our review, international wire services picked up the story first at 11:21 hrs Ottawa time - a single story about a demonstration at the Paris Embassy. The flood of stories did not start until after 12:05 hrs Ottawa time.

We do not know when local media in various locations picked up stories, but we suspect that they did so no faster than the wire services. Not all media thought it particularly newsworthy. CNN, the news station, did not carry stories of any embassy attack until 16:30 hrs. Ottawa time. And Reuters chose not to put the first story about the London Embassy attack on the North American news wire because it thought it was only of local interest.

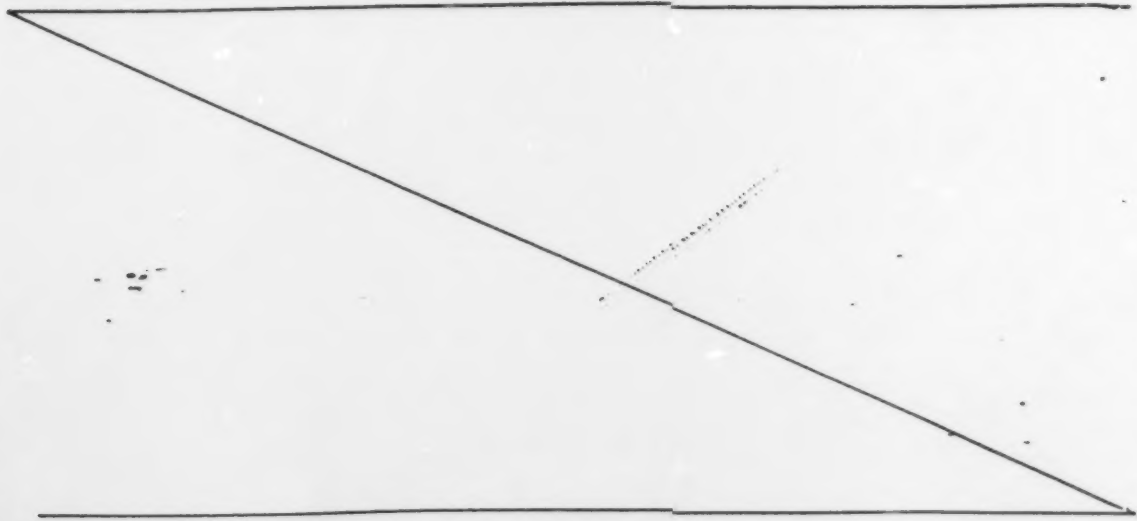
If local media had carried the story, there was no certainty that CSIS officers would have picked it up. CSIS has Security Liaison officers _____ The numbers, however, are small. For example, CSIS has _____ SLOs in London, and _____ in Paris. _____ SLOs are expected to notify Ottawa of any significant event overheard on the local media, but they have no specific responsibility for "real time" coverage of local radio or TV.

SLOs will sometimes receive warnings from their official "contacts" in allied intelligence services. Apparently, no allied intelligence service provided emergency notification of the attacks either to SLOs, or to Ottawa Headquarters. _____



Because nobody reported, no one knew the attacks were going on worldwide. Thus, no pattern became apparent.

There is a second issue. For all intents and purposes, the MEK organized a series of simultaneous attacks on embassies throughout the world. This requires a number of international telephone calls or fax messages. To the best of our knowledge, however, no intelligence agency, intercepted any of the calls, and so no one provided any advance warning.



5.2 CSIS-RCMP Co-operation

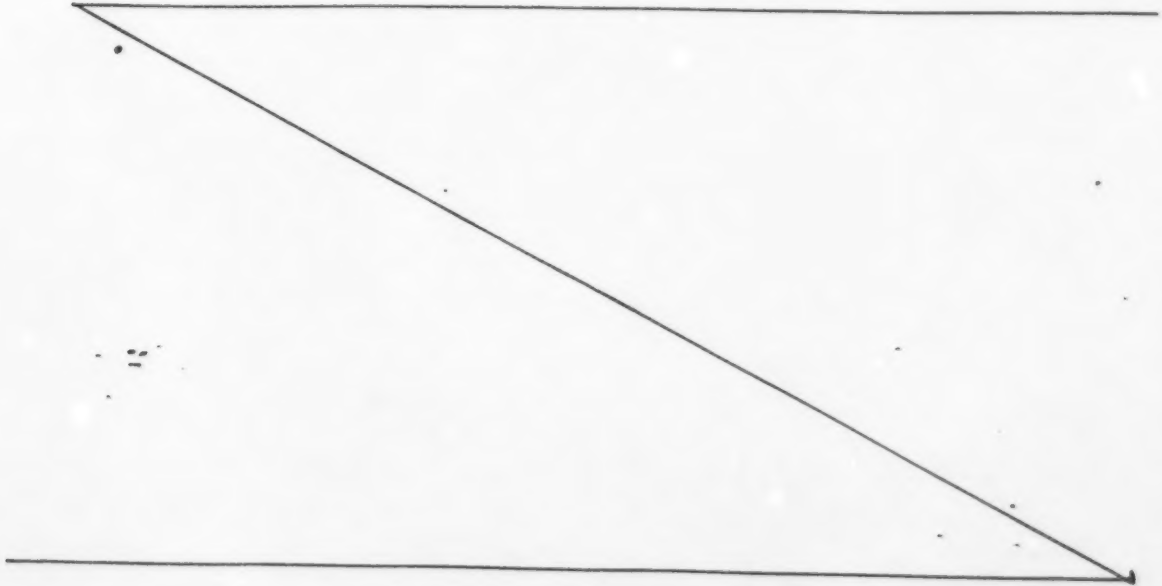
There have been allegations of poor co-operation between CSIS, and the RCMP on this issue. Are they warranted?

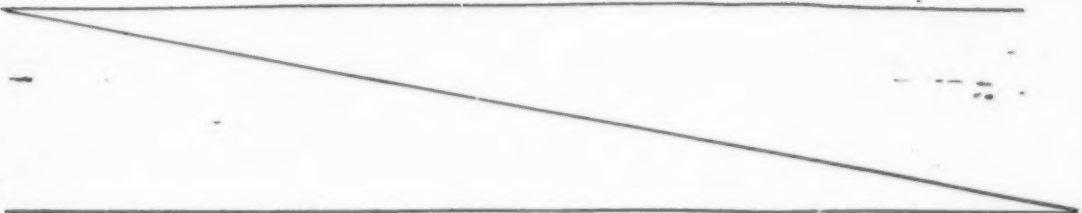
In the course of the review, we asked almost everyone we spoke to if there were specific, or general problems of co-operation they could point to. We asked the RCMP. We asked Ottawa City Police. We asked a host of individuals within the Service. No one could cite any specific problem relating to the attack on the Embassy. No one could cite any general, ongoing problem. Relations are assessed by all participants as very good.

As a matter of course, SIRC is briefed on liaison meetings between CSIS and the RCMP. We also examine exchanges of information under s.17 of the Act, which include exchanges between CSIS and the RCMP. We do find, from time to time, frictions relating to the use of intelligence for evidentiary purposes, and generally relating to differences between the police and intelligence service mandates. In this case, there were no disputes. In particular, a copy of the videotape was in the hands of the police within three hours of the event.

To the best of our knowledge, differences between the Service and the RCMP played no role in the events, and rumours or stories to the contrary are completely false.

5.3

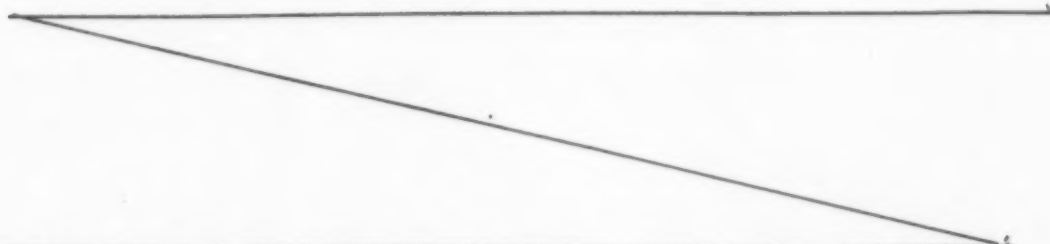




5.4 The Leak of Information

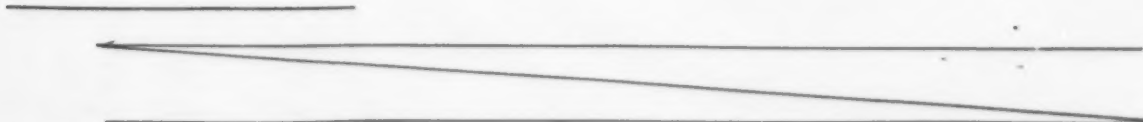
Much of the media reporting of the incident is based on a leak of information concerning Service investigative activities around the Iranian embassy. Notably, information was leaked concerning a video tape produced by the Service.

VI. CONCLUSION



On the day of the attack, CSIS activities were hampered because a telephone call meant for CSIS Headquarters was inadvertently rerouted to Ottawa Region. No one at Ottawa Region was aware of the error. Headquarters was thus denied significant information. Ottawa Region, which did have the information, did not receive any of the wire service reports from Europe. Therefore, neither CSIS Headquarters nor Ottawa Region had the full story.

Because of this, CSIS handling of information prior to the event was flawed. Intelligence was not collected and assessed



at one location. _____

_____ Would this information, if examined as a whole by the experts at Headquarters, have led a reasonable person to issue a warning to the police? We suspect not.

Neither CSIS nor any other western police or intelligence agency had any specific forewarning of attacks on Iranian embassies. There is, ultimately, no evidence _____ pointing to an attack in Canada. _____

CSIS was in the vicinity of the Iranian Embassy for unrelated reasons. Its presence was not in anticipation of the attack. A video recording was made. CSIS made phone calls to the police, however, before the video recording commenced.

In the course of the review, we spoke to many officers in CSIS, the RCMP and the Ottawa Police. We asked specifically about CSIS relations with the RCMP and the police. Not a single person could mention any general problem nor any problem specifically linked to the attack.

GLGL

00165 AMW/AFP-DU92-----

Manifestation devant l'ambassade d'Iran 04-05 0201

PARIS, 5 AVR (AFP) - Une vingtaine de personnes se réclamant des Moudjahidine du Peuple (opposition iranienne) ont été interpellées dimanche à Paris à la suite d'une manifestation de protestation devant l'ambassade d'Iran, a-t-on constaté sur place.

Cinq d'entre elles, qui avaient réussi à franchir les grilles de l'enceinte diplomatique, ont cassé un carreau et arraché la cancre de surveillance qui se trouve à l'entrée du bâtiment.

Les autres manifestants ont été interpellés pour vérification d'identité non-autorisée, a indiqué un policier sur place.

Les manifestants entendaient protester contre un raid qui a visé dimanche une garnison de la branche militaire des Moudjahidine, l'Armée de libération nationale iranienne (ALNI), au nord-est de Bagdad et au cours de laquelle un membre de l'ALNI a été tué, selon le mouvement d'opposition.

Seul le gardien se trouvait à l'intérieur de l'ambassade au moment de l'intrusion, a-t-on précisé de même source. D'importantes forces de police ont été mobilisées.

FNI/HEC/1mt

APP 051221 GMT APR 92

1121

APPENDIX "1"

TO: 2800-33

DATED: 25 May 92

Page 1 of 12

GLG
00173 AMW/AFP-ED937-----

Occupation de l'ambassade d'Iran à Bonn 04-05 0252
Interpellés

BONN, 5 avr (AFP) - Une trentaine de membres des Moudjahidine du peuple (opposition iranienne) ont été interpellés dimanche après avoir occupé l'ambassade d'Iran à Bonn, qu'ils ont en partie saccagée, a indiqué un porte-parole de la police locale.

Plusieurs manifestants ont été légèrement blessés lors d'affrontements avec le personnel de l'ambassade, selon la police qui n'était pas en mesure d'en préciser le nombre exact.

Les opposants iraniens ont pénétré dans l'ambassade vers 15h00 locales (13h00 GMT) et se sont barricadés à l'intérieur pendant deux heures. Ils ont saccagé en partie le bâtiment, jetant notamment des meubles par les fenêtres. La police est intervenue vers 17h00 pour faire évacuer l'ambassade.

La totalité des manifestants ont été interpellés et conduits au commissariat.

Ils protestaient contre des raids effectués par l'aviation iranienne contre des bases de l'opposition en Irak, selon un communiqué publié par la section allemande des Moudjahidine, basée à Cologne.

À Hambourg (nord), une trentaine d'opposants ont tenté d'occuper le consulat d'Iran et lancé des cocktails Molotov et des pierres contre le bâtiment, selon la police. Plusieurs ont réussi à pénétrer dans le consulat et ont allumé un feu qui a été rapidement maîtrisé. La police est intervenue pour faire évacuer le consulat. Deux personnes ont été interpellées, selon la police.

mim/hc
AFP 05/04/92 GMT APR 92

APPENDIX 1
TO: 2800-33
DATED: 25 May 92
Page 2 of 12

23

1202

GLGL
00175 AMW/AFP-EE31-----

L'ambassade d'Iran à La Haye saccagée: 35 arrestations

LA HAYE, 5 AVR (AFP) - L'ambassade d'Iran à La Haye a été prise d'assaut et saccagée dimanche par des opposants au régime de Téhéran. 35 personnes ont été arrêtées, a indiqué à l'AFP un responsable de la police de La Haye, M. Josef van Woensel.

Les manifestants sont arrivés devant l'ambassade vers 15H30 et ont défoncé les grilles de l'entrée avec un minibus de location. Une fois à l'intérieur, où ne se trouvait qu'un gardien, ils ont tout saccagé.

Les manifestants entendaient protester contre un raid de l'aviation iranienne contre une base des Moudjahidino du Peuple en Irak.

jlh/jp

AFP 051605 GMT APR 92

1210

GLGL
00176 AMW/AFP-EE50-----

L'Iran confirme les raids de son aviation contre des bases de l'opposition

TEHERAN, 5 AVR (AFP) - L'Iran a confirmé dimanche que son aviation militaire a "violemment bombardé des positions de l'Organisation des moudjahidino du peuple" (opposition armée au régime de Téhéran basée en Irak), rapporte l'agence officielle IRNA citant une source militaire informée. IRNA a précisé que l'opération a été menée dans la matinée "à la suite d'une agression menée samedi" par des Moudjahidino venus d'Irak contre deux villages iraniens dans l'ouest du pays qui a fait "plusieurs morts et blessés". L'agence ne confirme pas la perte d'un avion.

FOIS 026APR92
UNCLAS SK

APPENDIX: "1"
TO: 2800-33
DATED: 25 May 92
Page 4 of 12

Iraq: Iranian F-4 Downed; Two Pilots Captured 5 Apr

JN0504110492 Baghdad Republic of Iraq Radio Network in Arabic
1038L GMT 5 Apr 92

[Text] A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry has made the following statement:

Today, 5 April 1992, the third day of the blessed 'Id al-Fitr, Iranian aircraft carried out four raids between 0720 and 0810 local time (0320-0410 GMT) on an area inside Iraqi territory, near al-Khalis city—90 km from the border and 70 km northeast of Baghdad. Eight Iranian warplanes took part in the raids. Our air defenses downed one enemy plane, an F-4, and captured its two pilots, Captain Pilot (Vasim Muhsen Amin) and Captain Pilot (Musaian Sharifi) from the Hamadan Air Base.

Iraq considers these raids a blatant and unjustified aggression against it. Iraq warns the reckless Iranian regime of the consequences of this impudent, aggressive act and holds it fully responsible for the grave consequences. Iraq also preserves its rights concerning this aggression.

IMA has learned that the Foreign Ministry today issued an urgent memorandum to the UN secretary general and the Security Council president containing a complaint against this Iranian aggression and asking the council to take urgent measures against Iran. The Foreign Ministry also sent a memorandum on this subject to the Arab League secretary general.

05 APR 1112z sm

NNNN

05-11:12

GLGL

00113 AMW/AFP-DB93

b i Irak-Iran 04-05 0122

URGENT

L'Irak affirme avoir abattu un avion iranien dans le nord-est de Bagdad

BAGDAD, 5 avr (AFP) - L'Irak a affirmé avoir abattu un avion lors d'un raid mené dimanche matin par huit appareils militaires iraniens en territoire irakien, au nord-est de Bagdad, rapporte l'agence irakienne INA.

Selon un porte-parole du ministère irakien des Affaires étrangères cité par INA, les avions iraniens ont opéré entre 07h20 et 08h10 locales (04h20 05h10 gmt), quatre raids contre une zone proche de la localité de Khales (nord-est de Bagdad), à 90 kilomètres des frontières avec l'Iran.

La défense anti-aérienne irakienne est entrée en action et l'un des appareils iraniens a été abattu.

AG/NAB/JP

T

AFP 051234 GMT APR 92

GLGL

00114 AMW/AFP-DC15

u i Irak-Iran lead 04-05 0189

L'Irak affirme avoir abattu un avion iranien dans le nord-est de Bagdad

BAGDAD, 5 avr (AFP) - L'Irak a affirmé avoir abattu un avion lors d'un

raid mené dimanche matin par huit appareils militaires iraniens en territoire irakien, au nord-est de Bagdad, rapporte l'agence irakienne INA.

Selon un porte-parole du ministère irakien des Affaires étrangères cité par INA, les avions iraniens ont opéré entre 07h20 et 08h10 locales (04h20 05h10 gmt), quatre raids contre une zone proche de la localité de Khales (nord-est de Bagdad), à 90 kilomètres des frontières avec l'Iran.

La défense anti-aérienne irakienne est entrée en action et l'un des appareils iraniens a été abattu.

Le pilote et le co-pilote de l'avion, les capitaines Kasseh Mohammad Ali et Arslane Chérifi, de la base aérienne iranienne de Hazadane, ont été capturés, ajoute le porte-parole.

Plus tôt dans la journée, l'exposition iranienne armée des Moudjahidine peuple, une organisation basée à Bagdad, avait affirmé avoir abattu un avion iranien qui participait à un raid contre une de ses bases en Irak.

AG/NAB/JP

T

AFP 051235 GMT APR 92

LEL

00124 AMW/AFP-DF65-----

u i Irak-Iran Zeleed-flti 04-05 0235

L'Irak affirme avoir abattu un avion iranien dans le nord-est de Bagdad

BAGDAD, 5 avr (AFP) - L'Irak a affirmé avoir abattu un avion iranien à suite de raids menés dimanche matin en territoire irakien par huit appareils militaires iraniens, rapporte l'agence irakienne INA.

Selon un porte-parole du ministère irakien des Affaires étrangères cité par INA, les avions iraniens ont effectué entre 07h20 et 08h10 locales (04h et 05h10 gmt), quatre raids contre une zone proche de la localité de Khales dans le nord-est de Bagdad et à 90 kilomètres des frontières avec l'Iran.

La défense anti-aérienne irakienne est entrée en action et l'un des appareils iraniens a été abattu, a ajouté le porte-parole qui a indiqué que le pilote et le co-pilote du bombardier F-14, les capitaines Kasseh Mohammad Amini et Arslane Chérifi, de la base aérienne iranienne de Hamadane, ont été capturés.

Plus tôt dans la journée, l'opposition iranienne armée des Moudjahidine peuple, avait affirmé avoir abattu un avion iranien de type F-14 qui participait à un raid contre une de ses bases en Irak dans la région de Khales. L'organisation basée à Bagdad a par la suite affirmé avoir capturé mêmes aviateurs.

A la suite de ces raids, selon INA, l'Irak a porté plainte auprès des Nations-Unies et de la Ligue arabe, contre l'Iran, leur demandant de prendre des mesures urgentes.

supra

AFP 051311 GMT APR 92

GLGL

00125 AMW/AFP-DF67-----

u i Irak-Iran Zeleed-flt2-der 04-05 0162

L'Irak affirme avoir...

BAGDAD - Dans des missives adressées par le ministère irakien des Affaires étrangères au secrétaire général des Nations-Unies, M. Boutros Boutros-Ghali et au Conseil de sécurité, l'Irak met en garde le régime iranien "contre cet agissement insolent" et lui fait assumer l'entière responsabilité des graves conséquences qui en découlent.

Les Moudjahidine du peuple ont annoncé dimanche, que l'aviation iranienne avait mené dans la matinée un raid contre une base de sa branche armée, l'Armée de libération nationale iranienne (ALNI), en territoire irakien, faisant un mort.

L'agence iranienne IRNA avait indiqué peu auparavant, qu'un groupe armé c l'organisation des Moudjahidine du peuple (opposition armée au régime de Téhéran) a attaqué samedi soir deux villages iraniens, près de la frontière irano-irakienne, faisant "plusieurs morts et blessés" parmi la population.

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EC-IRAQ-IRAN 04-05 0212
EC-IRAQ-IRAN

IRAQ SAYS IT DOWNED RAIDING IRANIAN JET

BAGHDAD, April 5, Reuter - Iraq said it shot down an Iranian warplane on Sunday during the first air strike on its territory by Iran since a ceasefire ended their 1980-1988 war.

A foreign ministry spokesman, quoted by the Iraqi news agency (INA), said Baghdad had protested to the U.N. Security Council and the Arab League about the raid.

"Iraq considers these raids a blatant and unjustified aggression against it," the spokesman said. "Iraq warns the reckless Iranian regime of the consequences of this impudent aggressive act and holds it fully responsible for the grave results and preserves its rights towards this aggression."

INA said Iraqi anti-aircraft gunners shot down the plane when eight U.S.-made F-4 Iranian jets attacked targets near al-Khalis town, 70 km (43 miles) northeast of Baghdad and 90 km (60 miles) from the border.

The pilot and co-pilot had both been captured, it added.

Earlier the Iraqi-based Iranian opposition group, Mujahideen Khalq Organisation said 12 Iranian jets attacked one of its bases near Khalis that its anti-aircraft gunners shot down one raiding plane and captured pilot and co-pilot.

The Iraqi spokesman neither defined the targets hit by the Iranian aircraft nor reported any casualties or property damage.

The Mujahideen, who drove foreign reporters to their Ashraf base near Khalis, said one of their fighters had been killed and a dozen wounded in the raids. Reporters saw dozens of unexploded U.S.-made cluster bombs scattered around a logistics centre. Buildings and vehicles there had been damaged by shrapnel and cannon fire.

REUTER OTH NJP Reut09:33 04-05

(28)
APPENDIX "1"
TO: 2800-33
DATED: 25 May 92
Page 7 of 12

FOUO 057APR92 (SEE 026APR92)
UNCLAS SK

Iraq: People's Mujahedin Claim Downing of Iranian F-4

NC0504133092 Paris AFP in English 1255 GMT 5 Apr 92

[Excerpt] Baghdad, April 5 (AFP) — [passage omitted]

The Iraqi-based People's Mujahedin, which seeks the overthrow of the Iranian Government, reported earlier that Iranian fighter bombers had staged a raid against one of their positions inside Iraqi territory.

The group added that an Iranian jet was downed by the air-defence units manned by Mujahedin militants.

"The wreckage...is now in the hands of the National Liberation Army (the Mujahedin's armed wing). The aircraft's pilot has also been taken captive," the group said in a statement received by AFP in Nicosia.

In Paris, the Mujahedin office said 12 Iranian F-4 fighter bombers made five raids on a base in Iraq early Sunday and dropped fragmentation bombs.

One resistance fighter was killed at the Ashraf garrison near Al-Khalis, and an Iranian plane was shot down and its pilot taken prisoner, the office said.

Both statements followed a report by Iran's official IRNA news agency that the Mujahedin forces had attacked two villages in western Iran Saturday evening, killing or wounding several civilians and taking others hostage.

The Mujahedin denied the report.

Iran and Iraq fought an eight-year war that ended in a U.N.-brokered cease-fire in August 1988. The two sides have begun to exchange prisoners of war but have yet to sign a formal peace treaty.

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EC-Iraq-Iran
code:4

BAGHDAD (Reuters) Iraq said it shot down an Iranian warplane Sunday during the first air strike on its territory by Iran since a ceasefire ended their 1980-1988 war.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, quoted by the Iraqi news agency, said Baghdad protested to the UN Security Council and the Arab League about the raid.

"Iraq considers these raids a blatant and unjustified aggression against it," the spokesman said. Iraq warns the reckless Iranian regime of the consequences of this impudent aggressive act and holds it fully responsible for the grave results and preserves its rights towards this aggression.

The news agency said Iraqi anti-aircraft weapons shot down the plane when eight Iranian jets attacked targets near Khalis, a town 75 kilometres northeast of Baghdad and 100 kilometres from the border.

The pilot and co-pilot were both captured, it said.

Earlier, the Iraqi-based Iranian opposition group, the Mujahadeen Khalq, said 12 Iranian jets attacked one of its bases near Khalis and that its anti-aircraft weapons shot down one aiding plane and captured its pilot and co-pilot.

The Iraqi spokesman neither defined the targets hit by the Iranian aircraft nor reported any casualties or property damage.

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1... EC-IRAQ-IRAN-RAID 04-05 0203
EC-IRAQ-IRAN-RAID

IRAN SAYS AIR RAID WAS RESPONSE TO BORDER ATTACK

NICOSIA, April 5, Reuter - Iran said its warplanes attacked the Iraqi-based opposition movement the Mujahideen Khalq on Sunday in response to a Mujahideen attack on two border villages on Saturday evening.

The official Iranian news agency IRNA, monitored in Cyprus, said Mujahideen forces had crossed the border near the town of Qasr-e-Shahir killing, wounding and kidnapping an unspecified number of villagers.

The Mujahideen said they shot down one Iranian F-4 during the Iranian air raid on Ashraf camp, about 100 km (60 miles) southwest of Qasr-e-Shahir. One Mujahideen fighter was killed and a dozen wounded, the opposition movement said.

An Iraqi spokesman said Iraqi anti-aircraft gunners shot the plane down. He gave no other details of the Iranian raid.

It was the first Iranian air raid on Iraqi territory since Iran and Iraq stopped fighting in 1988.

IRNA quoted a military official as saying, "Iran will severely suppress the slightest movement by the foreign-dependent Munafiqeen ('hypocrites') and will retaliate in force to their criminal border operations."

The agency cited recent violent incidents in Baghdad between Iranian diplomats and members of the Mujahideen.

REUTERS JW Reut11:11/ 04-05

15.17 GMT

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APPENDIX "1"
TO: 2800-33
DATED: 25 May 92

Page 11 of 12

IRIS 0/3APR92 (SEE 03/APR92)
UNCLAS SS

Iran: Television Reports Air Force Attacks Inside Iraq

LD0504150792 Tehran IRIS Television First Program Network in
Persian 1430 GMT 5 Apr 92

[Text] The fast-flying pilots of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran (IRI), in pursuit and punishment of the assailing hypocrites [Mojahedin-e Khalq], heavily bombed and destroyed their concentration point, and deprived them of the possibility of launching another attack.

The operations of the Air Force pilots took place in the wake of last night's attack of the terrorist and saving mini-group of hypocrites from inside Iraqi territory on two small tribal hamlets in the western regions of the country. In the course of the hypocrites' attack, several Muslim and zealous Kurdish tribal people were either wounded or martyred and a number of them were abducted.

An informed military official announced that the armed forces of the IRI will heavily crush the slightest move of the hypocrites, who are affiliated with aliens, and will strongly avenge their inhumane and terrorist attacks on Iranian subjects and diplomats.

05 APR 1515Z SA

GMT

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Raids iraniens en Irak : un tué et 12 blessés, selon les Moudjahidine

BAGDAD, 5 avril (AFP) - Un combattant a été tué et 12 autres blessés, dont territoire irakien contre des bases des Moudjahidine du peuple (opposition iranienne) a-t-on appris dimanche auprès du bureau de cette organisation basée à Bagdad.

Selon la même source, 12 (bien 12) appareils iraniens ont effectué dans la matinée "cinq bombardements contre une garnison de l'Armée de Libération Nationale Iranienne (ALNI, Branche armée des Moudjahidine) à Achraf, dans la région de Khales", au nord-est de Bagdad, à 50 kilomètres de la frontière Irak-Iran.

Un porte-parole irakien avait confirmé les raids iraniens et affirmé que

la défense antiaérienne irakienne avait abattu un des appareils participant aux raids, un chasseur bombardier F-4 (bien F-4).

Selon les Moudjahidine du peuple, des représentants de l'ONU et du Comité International de la Croix-Rouge (CICR) opérant en Irak se sont rendus dimanche après-midi à la garnison d'Achraf pour constater les résultats de "l'agression iranienne".

Cette affaire est l'incident le plus sérieux entre l'Irak et l'Irak depuis la fin de la guerre de huit ans entre les deux pays en 1988.

Ces raids constituent également la première attaque iranienne d'envergure contre les Moudjahidine du peuple, depuis l'installation de ce mouvement en Irak en 1986 et la création de l'ALNI, en juin 1987.

Par ailleurs, le chef des Moudjahidine, M. Massoud Rajavi, a demandé dans des messages qu'il a adressés au secrétaire général de l'ONU, M. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, et au Conseil de sécurité, d'imposer un embargo pétrolier et

FCH/SD/JP

APPENDIX "1"
TO: 2800-33
DATED: 25 May 92.

Page 12

TOP SECRET
APPENDIX 2



METHODOLOGY

LIST OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED BY SIRC

CSIS

Headquarters

Ray Protti

Director
(Briefing to Members)

Jim Warren

Assistant Director
Requirements
(Briefing to Members)

Tom Bradley

Deputy Director
Secretariat

Ottawa Region

RCMP A Division

J.W.M. Thivierge

Commanding Officer

J.G.P. (Goerges) Vermette

Chief Superintendant
Officer in Charge
Criminal Operations Branch

J.G.R. Goulet

Inspector
Officer in Charge
Criminal Intelligence Section

Michel Robert, M.A.P.

Chief Superintendant
Officer in Charge
Protective Operations Branch

Bob Crosby

National Security Investigative Unit

Ottawa City Police

Donald Lyon

Deputy Chief

Members of Parliament

Eugène Bellemare, M.P.